

Entrepreneurship

Quarter 2 – Module 10

Bookkeeping

This instructional material was collaboratively developed and reviewed by educators from public and private schools, colleges, and universities. We encourage teachers and other education stakeholders to email their feedback, comments, and recommendations to the Department of Education at [action @deped.gov.ph](mailto:action@deped.gov.ph)

We value your feedback and recommendations.



What I Need to Know

Welcome to this module. In this module you will learn how to record business transactions, generate financial information and communicate them to different users. This is your tool to keep track of the operations of your business, know how much should you collect, determine your capability to meet the currently maturing obligations, know the levels of your profitability, cash position, and communicate them to management and other interested parties such as the Bureau of Internal Revenue and Local Government Unit for tax and regulation purposes.

This module is divided into four lessons:

Lesson 1 – Perform bookkeeping tasks

Lesson 2 – Prepare an income statement and a balance sheet,

Lesson 3 – Identify where there is a profit or loss for a business,

Lesson 4 – Interpret financial statements (balance sheet, income statement), cash flow projections, and summary of sales and cash receipts

To be able to completely learn this module, you need to know and understand the basic concepts of bookkeeping and apply the same by performing bookkeeping tasks, prepare income statement and balance sheet, interpret financial statements, identify whether the business is profitable or not and most importantly, you will be able to generate overall report on the company's financial status.



What I Know

Before starting with this module, let us evaluate what you already know about bookkeeping by answering the pre-assessment questions below.

TEST I – Multiple Choice: Identify the correct answer among the given choices. In your answer sheet, write the letter only.

1. A source document evidencing that orders have been **placed** by the customer waiting to be served by the supplier-
 - A. Purchase request
 - B. Purchase order
 - C. Purchase invoice
 - D. Purchase check
2. The source document evidencing that goods have been **delivered** by the supplier to the customer-
 - A. Supplier's sales invoice
 - B. Vale slip
 - C. Customer's sales invoice
 - D. Customer's delivery receipt
3. A source document issued by the supplier acknowledging that **full** payment has been received from the customer-
 - A. Official receipt
 - B. Purchase receipt
 - C. Delivery receipt
 - D. Receiving report
4. Is a statement of the financial position of a business which states the assets, liabilities, and owners' equity at a **particular point in time**.
 - A. Balance Sheet
 - B. Income Statement
 - C. Owner's Equity
 - D. Assets
5. A source document which accompanies a **check** when payment is made-
 - A. Check voucher
 - B. Purchase voucher
 - C. Cash voucher
 - D. All of the above
6. All of the following are examples of source documents, **except**-
 - A. Check
 - B. Invoices
 - C. Contract
 - D. Journal

7. A source document which shows that the customer has already made partial payment to the supplier through issuance of-

A. Check B. Voucher C. Official receipt D. Sales invoice

8. Are things or properties that the business **owns**, example includes cash, account receivable and prepaid expenses.

A. Assets B. Liabilities C. Owner's Equity D. Revenue

9. It is the obligations of the company, **payable** in money, goods or services.

A. Assets B. Liabilities C. Owner's Equity D. Revenue

10. It is the claim of the owner of the business also known as the **capital**.

A. Assets B. Liabilities C. Owner's Equity D. Revenue

11. Is a record comprising the **sales and other income** received by the business.

A. Assets B. Liabilities C. Owner's Equity D. Revenue

12. The most **liquid form of asset** that can be used anytime to purchase another assets or pay liabilities.

A. Inventories B. Receivables C. Payable D. Cash

13. An example of **asset** that can be used in the business for a **long period of time**.

Usually more than a year.

A. Inventories B. Computer C. Receivables D. Cash

14. A type of business that is purely engage in providing all types of **service activities** such as medical or legal services.

A. Service Business C. Manufacturing business
B. Merchandising business D. Trading Business

15. A type of business that is engage in **buying and selling** of food products such as Grocery/convenient stores.

A. Service Business C. Manufacturing business
B. Merchandising business D. Forex Trading Business

Lesson 1

Perform Bookkeeping Tasks



What's In

In the previous lesson, you learned how to make and prepare a business plan, operate the business, know how to sell the product, and the significance for keeping business records.

A *business plan* is an effective tool in making your dream business come true. It reiterates different plans or strategies in Operation and Administration, Marketing, Production and Logistics, Finance, etc.

The *operational plan* put into details on what business model you are going to employ and how are you going to start the business. Among others, its also reiterated the layers pf management, type of skills and employee attitude your business need and the steps on how to get the government license.

The *marketing plan* contains valuable strategies as to what product your are going to produce or sell, what industry you want to enter, group of target customers, or your target market and the business model or strategies you are going to employ.

The *production plan* revealed the production processes and the quality control system of the goods produced for sale. While the logistics provides a channel of distribution of the goods from production lines down to the wholesellers/retailers or directly to consumers.

The *financial plan* talks about monetary requirements before you open the business. While financial forecast informs the business owners of the expected outcome of the business in monetary terms.



What's New

What is Bookkeeping?

Bookkeeping is the process of recording business transactions in a **systematic** and **chronological manner**.

It is systematic because it follows **procedures and principles**. On the otherhand, it is chronological because the transactions are recorded in **order of the date of occurrence**.

Bookkeeping is the starting point of the accounting process. A sound bookkeeping system is the foundation for gathering the information necessary to answer questions related to profitability, solvency and liquidity of the business.

What is a Bookkeeper?

Each business has a bookkeeper who is incharge to record, maintain and update business records from all sorts of financial transactions using account title that can be found in the charts of accounts already set up by the Accountant.

The bookkeeping function dictates the bookkeeper to keep track of all financial transactions of the business. Only transactions that has monetary value will be recorded.

The bookkeeper uses the **Book of Accounts** to record the business transactions which is to be consolidated later to help construct financial statement such as the Trial Balance, Income Statement and Balance Sheet.

What is a Book of Account?

The book of accounts are composed of the **Journal and Ledger**. It depends on the type of business, some businesses used special journals when they are engaged merchandising type of business to records business transactions. This module will cover and provide example for service oriented business. Thus, only journal and ledger will be used in the succeeding examples.

There are two types of books used in recording business transactions. They are called **journals and ledgers**.

Journal refers to the **book of original entry** while the Ledger refers to the **book of final entry**.

What is a General Journal?

The general journal is the most basic journal which provides columns for date, account titles and explanations, folio or references and a separate column for debit and credit entries. Depicted in figure 1 below is a sample format of a general journal:

NAME OF THE COMPANY MONTH and YEAR _____				PAGE 1	
GENERAL JOURNAL				BALANCES	
DATE		PARTICULARS	FOLIO	DEBIT	CREDIT
Month	Day				
1					1
2					2
					3

Figure 1 – General Journal

What is a General Ledger?

The general ledger is a grouping of all accounts directly traceable to chart of accounts. These accounts will be reflected in the financial statements as a summary of all financial activities that have taken place as recorded in the general journal and subsidiary ledgers. Depicted in figure 2 below is a sample format of a general ledger:

General Ledger						
Account:			Account No.			
Date	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	

Figure 2 – General Ledger

What is a Subsidiary Ledger?

The subsidiary ledger is a group of accounts directly associated from the general ledger. This record is created to maintain individual accounts for customers and vendors whose cash is not being used as a medium of exchange when purchasing or selling merchandise. Depicted in figure 3 and 4 below is a sample format of a subsidiary ledgers Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable respectively:

Accounts Receivable Subsidiary Ledger						
Buyer/Customer: Veggies Trading					Vendor No.: 11	
Date	Item	Ref	Debit	Credit	Balance	

Figure 3 – Accounts Receivable Ledger

Accounts Payable Subsidiar Ledger					
Vendor/Supplier: Joy Food Corporation					Vendor No.: 201
Address: Jose St, Sampaloc, Manila					
Date	Item	Ref	Debit	Credit	Balance

Figure 4 – Accounts Payable Ledger

In the process of journalization, following the rules of Debit and Credit are essential part to ensure accurate recording and sound decision making. Debit is abbreviated as DR while CR for Credit.

It is a requirement that the bookkeeper is able to master the normal balance of each account title before performing the tasks of bookkeeper.

When to Debit?

When cash or non-cash items are received, the said cash or non-cash items must be recorded in the debit column. This means that the debit balance increased. It is called **Value Received**.

When to Credit?

When cash or non-cash items are given, the said cash or non-cash items must be recorded in the credit column. This means that the credit balance is increased. It is called **Value Parted With**.

The following steps will be undertaken in determining account balances for every account title such as cash, account receivable, etc.:

1. Add all the debit side to generate *total debit*
2. Add all the credit side to generate *total credit*.
3. Subtract total debit to the total credit.
4. Determine the balance of each account.

Depicted in figure 5 below is a matrix of normal debit and credit balances of Five Major Accounts:

Account Type	Debit	Credit
Assets	✓	
Liabilities		✓
Owner's Equity		✓
Revenue		✓
Expenses	✓	

Figure 5 - matrix of normal debit and credit balances of Five Major Accounts

In order to fully understand the concept of debit and credit balances, depicted in figure 6 below is a matrix of normal debit and credit balances under each of the five major accounts:

Account Type	Debit	Credit
Assets		
Cash on Hand	✓	
Cash in Bank	✓	
Accounts Receivable	✓	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		✓
Notes Receivable	✓	
Prepayments	✓	
Inventories	✓	
Land	✓	
Building	✓	
Equipment	✓	
Accumulated Depreciations		✓
Other Assets	✓	
Liabilities		

	Accounts Payable		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Notes Payable		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Salaries Payable		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Mortgage Payable		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Unearned Fees		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Owner's Equity			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Capital		
	Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Revenue			
	Service Income		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other Income		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Expenses			
	Rent Expense	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Utilities Expense	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Depreciation Expense	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Salaries and Wages Expense	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Other Expenses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Figure 6 - Matrix of normal debit and credit balances of sub-accounts

TRIAL BALANCE

Trial balance is a list of all ledger accounts with closed or final balances on a certain period arranged according to the rules of debit and credit. The debit and credit columns must be equal in total amount. This is the first report prior to financial statement preparation. Depicted in figure 7 below is a sample format of a trial balance report with peso amount.

MR. LABANDERO			
TRIAL BALANCE			
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 2016			
Acct No.	TRIAL BALANCE		
	DR	CR	
100 CASH	434,000		
110 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	15,000		
120 OFFICE SUPPLIES	12,500		
125 STORE SUPPLIES	10,000		
130 WASHING MACHINE	50,000		
200 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE			-
300 L. DEYRO CAPITAL		500,000	
310 L. DEYRO DRAWING	18,000		
400 LAUNDRY INCOME		78,000	
500 UTILITIES EXPENSE	18000		
510 SALARIES EXPENSE	15000		
520 TRANSPORTATION EXPENSE	1500		
530 TAXES & LICENSES	4000		
TOTAL	578,000	578,000	

Figure 7 – Sample format of a Trial Balance

As you can observed, the accounts reflected in figure 7 above are arranged according to the proper placement of the five major accounts. The Assets, Liabilities, Owner's Equity, Revenue and Expense accounts. You may refer to figure 6.

On the otherhand, the trial balance report has two phases. The first phase "Unadjusted trial balance" is a report of all balances after the posting of the general ledger accounts. The general ledger account balances are extracted to construct the unadjusted trial balance. Meanwhile, the second phase is the "Adjusted trial balance". This phase is a final report of trial balance after all necessary adjustments in journal entries are posted in the general ledger.

What is an Adjusting Entry?

Making an adjusting entry helps the bookkeeper capture all financial events happened over a period of time within the accounting cycle. It is essential in keeping the financial record updated. The bookkeeper is going to look or examine accounts that needs to be updated. Outlined below are the five basic sources of adjusting entries:

1. Depreciation expense
2. Deferred expenses of prepaid expenses
3. Deferred income of unearned income
4. Accrued expenses of accrued liabilities
5. Accrued income or accrued assets

1. Depreciation.

This is a method of allocating the cost of an asset to an expense over the accounting periods that make up the asset's useful life. Examples of assets subject to depreciation are: Store, Office, Building, and Transportation equipment. These types of assets lose their ability to provide useful service as time passes. Depreciation can also be referred to as the decrease in the usefulness of these types of assets. Take note that Land is not subject to depreciation because the value of land mostly increases as time passes.

There are several methods or formulas to compute the amount of depreciation. The simplest is the straight line method.

The formula:

(Acquisition Cost – Salvage or Residual Value)

Annual Depreciation = $\frac{\text{Cost} - \text{Salvage Value}}{\text{Useful Life}}$
Where: Cost = Initial Cost, Salvage Value = Residual Value, Useful Life = Number of years

- Acquisition cost – the actual cost of the asset acquired.
- Salvage value – the selling price of the asset upon reaching the useful life.
- Useful life – is the economic or productive life of the asset.

Illustrative problem:

The cost of the equipment is PHP25,000. It was estimated to have a useful life of five years. It is estimated that after five years, the office equipment can be sold at a scrap value of PHP1,000. To compute for the monthly depreciation, just divide the annual depreciation by 12. One year is composed of 12 months.

$$\text{P } 400 = \frac{(\text{P } 25,000 - \text{P } 1,000)}{60 \text{ months}}$$

- $(5 \text{ yrs} \times 12 \text{ mos.} = 60 \text{ months})$

Adjusting entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL				PAGE	1	
DATE	PARTICULARS			POST. REF.	DEBIT	CREDIT
1 June 30	Depreciation expense				400.00	
2	Accumulated depreciation – (equipment name)					400.00
3	<i>To record the allocation of depreciation expense</i>					

The depreciation expense is an allocated for all fixed assets except land. Examples are building, equipment and/or machineries that the business is using to generate income. It shall be reported as an expense account in the income statement directly attributable to the said fixed assets. While the accumulated depreciation is a balance sheet account but treated as a contra-account to the concerned fixed asset. Refer to the illustration below:

Balance Sheet	
As of _____	
...	
Equipment (at cost)	P 25,000
Less: Accumulated Depreciation-Equipment	400
Net Book value of Equipment	P 24,600

2. Deferred expenses or prepaid expenses.

These are items that have been initially recorded as assets but are expected to become expenses over time or through the operations of the business.

In order to recognize the correct amount of expenses, prepayments shall be amortized weekly, semi-monthly or monthly, depending on its nature and purpose.

Illustrative problem:

Purchased P5,000 worth of office supplies on account. By the end of the month, PHP2,000 worth of these supplies are still unused.

Adjusting entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL					PAGE	1
	DATE		P A R T I C U L A R S	POST. REF.		
					DEBIT	CREDIT
1	June	30	Supplies expense		3,000	
2			Supplies			3,000
3			<i>To set up the value of used supplies.</i>			

The supplies expense is an income statement account, while the supplies which is now credited is an asset account. All asset has a normal debit balance. Considering that the supplies in this record is credited, This will be deducted to the supplies account in the balance sheet to generate the remaining balance in supplies.

3. Deferred income of unearned income

These are items that have been initially recorded as liabilities but are expected to become income over time or through the operations of the business.

Illustrative problem:

On February 15, 2016 Matapang entered into a contract with Makisig to maintain the computers of Makisig for two months starting on February 15, 2016 up to April 15, 2016. On the same date, Makisig paid the total contract amount of PHP40,000 in full. The entries to record and adjust the books are: In the February 29, 2016 entry above, as of end of February 2016, Matapang has already earned the service revenue for the first 15 days, thus an adjusting entry is recorded.

GENERAL JOURNAL				PAGE	1
	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.	DEBIT	CREDIT
		<i>Journal entry:</i>			
1	Feb 15	Cash		40,000	
2		Unearned service revenue			40,000
3		<i>To record receipt of full payment for the two-month service contract with Makisig</i>			
		<i>Adjusting entry:</i>			
4	Feb 29	Unearned Service Revenue		10,000	
5		Service Revenue			10,000
6		<i>To record service income earned from Feb 15-29, 2016; P40,000 x (1/2 month /2 months)</i>			

4. Accrued expenses of accrued liabilities

These are items of expenses that have been incurred but have not been recorded and paid.

Illustrative problem:

On February 29, 2016, Matapang received the electric bill for the month of February amounting to PHP3,800. Matapang will pay this bill on March 2016. The electric bill represents the cost of electricity used (or incurred) for February. Although the said bill is still unpaid and thus was not recorded, the matching principle and accrual basis of accounting dictates that the same should be recorded in February. Otherwise, your expense will be understated and thus the company will be reporting an overstated income (or an erroneous income). Needless to say, erroneous information may lead to wrong decisions. The entry to record the accrual of this expense is:

Adjusting entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL				PAGE	1
DATE	PARTICULARS			POST. REF.	
					DEBIT CREDIT
1 Feb 29	Utilities Expense				3,800
2	Utilities Payable				3,800
3		<i>To accrue the cost of electricity incurred for the month of February.</i>			

5. Accrued expenses of accrued liabilities

These are income items that have been earned but have not been recorded and paid by the customer. In short, these are receivables of the business.

Illustrative problem:

On February 28, 2016, Matapang repaired the computer of Pedro for PHP15,000. Pedro was on an out-of-town trip so he could not pay Matapang. He told Matapang that he will pay for their services on March 1, 2016. Matapang has already earned the PHP15,000 but was not paid as of the end of February 2016. Therefore, an income should be properly recognized in February 2016 for this transaction. The entry to record this is:

Adjusting entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL				PAGE	1
	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
1	Feb 29	Accounts Receivable		15,000	
2		Service Income			15,000
3		<i>To record accrued income for the services already rendered during the month of February.</i>			

Lesson 2 Prepare an Income Statement and a Balance Sheet

INCOME STATEMENT

This statement is one of the major financial report. Also known as profit and loss statement or statement of comprehensive income. This statement summarizes the results of company's operations for a specific period of time. If the result of operation is positive, then the business earns net income otherwise, net loss.

Ledger accounts that can be found in the income statement are called **Temporary accounts of Nominal accounts**. They are called such because at the end of the accounting period, balances under these accounts are transferred to the capital account, thus having only temporary amounts and resulting to zero beginning balances at the beginning of the following year.(Haddock, Price, & Farina, 2012) Examples of temporary accounts include revenues, sales, utilities expense, supplies expense, salaries expense, depreciation expense, interest expense among others. Depicted in figure 8 below is sample format of an income statement.

The different parts of income statement are:

- The heading or title of report
- Name of the company
- Date or period covered

Major parts are:

- Income or revenues - consist of all income received within the period upon provision of services for service-concern business and sales for merchandising
- Expenses – money spent during the conduct of business operations
- Net income / net loss – the outcome of business operations.

ABC Company Income statement For the period ended June 2018		
Service Income		P XXX
Less: Expenses		
Salaries and wages	P XXX	
Supplies expense	XXX	
Depreciation expense	XXX	
Utilities expense	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>
Net Income / Loss		P XXX
		=====

Figure 8 – Income statement of a Service type Business

BALANCE SHEET

Also known as the statement of financial position. This statement summarizes the total balances of assets, liabilities and owner's equity. In general, it provides the financial condition of the business on a specific date.

The balance sheet is composed of **Permanent accounts**. Permanent in nature because their balances remain intact and will be forwarded from one period to another.

Contra asset are those asset account presented under the asset portion of the balance sheet such as Allowance for Bad debts and Accumulated depreciation. Depicted in figure 9 below is sample format of a balance sheet of a service type business presented in as an account format with contra asset account.

The different parts of balance sheet are:

- The heading or title of report
- Name of the company
- Date or period covered

- **Assets (Current and Non-current)**

Current Assets – Assets that can be realized (collected, sold, used up) one year after year-end date. Examples include Cash, Accounts Receivable, Merchandise Inventory, Prepaid Expense, etc.

Current Assets are arranged based on which asset can be realized first (liquidity). Current assets and current liabilities are also called short term assets and short term liabilities.

Noncurrent Assets – Assets that cannot be realized (collected, sold, used up) one year after yearend date. Examples include Property, Plant and Equipment (equipment, furniture, building, land), Long Term investments, Intangible Assets etc.

- **Liabilities (Current and Non-current)**

Current Liabilities – Liabilities that fall due (paid, recognized as revenue) within one year after year end date. Examples include Notes Payable, Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses (example: Utilities Payable), Unearned Income, etc.

Noncurrent Liabilities – Liabilities that do not fall due (paid, recognized as revenue) within one year after year-end date. Examples include Loans Payable, Mortgage Payable, etc.

Noncurrent assets and noncurrent liabilities are also called long term assets and long term liabilities.

- **Owner's Equity or Capital**

Capital is an item of balance sheet wherein the capital or interest of the owner of the business is listed. Initial withdrawal of capital will be recorded in a drawing account of the owner and will be reflected as a deduction to the capital balance.

ABC Company			
Balance Sheet			
As of June 2018			
ASSETS			
Cash		P XXX	
Accounts receivable	P XXX	XXX	
Less: Allowance for Bad debts	<u>XXX</u>	XXX	
Prepayments		XXX	
Inventories		XXX	
Land		XXX	
Building	XXX	XXX	
Less: Accumulated Dep'n-Bldg	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>	
Equipment	XXX	XXX	
Less: Accumulated Dep'n-Eqpt	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>	
Other assets		XXX	
Total Assets		P XXX	
		=====	
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable		P XXX	
Notes payable		XXX	
Interest Payable		XXX	
Mortgage payable		<u>XXX</u>	
Total		P XXX	
OWNER'S EQUITY			
Owner Capital		P XXX	
Less: Owner Drawing		(<u>XXX</u>)	
Total Owner's Equity		<u>P XXX</u>	
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity		P XXX	
		=====	

**Figure 9 – Balance Sheet of a Service type Business
(Account Form)**

Lesson 3 Identify where there is a Profit or Loss for a Business

Profitability has always been the overall goal of the business. It is of great achievement in a successful implementation of strategic, operating and other plans.

In identifying the profit or loss of a business, the business will record every detail of all business transactions and translate it into financial report. An income statement is a financial report that reveals the total revenue or income, total expenses incurred during the conduct of the business and, most of all the net profit or net loss as a result of business operations over a specified period of time.

Below is the basic equation of income statement of a service-concern business:

$$\text{Net Income/Loss} = \text{Service Income} - \text{Total Expenses}$$

Lesson 4

Interpret Financial Statements (Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Cash Flow Projections and Summary of Sales and Cash Receipts)

INTERPRETATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial statements will reveal the outcome of the business operations. A financial analyst is like a medical doctor who will conduct diagnosis by reading the financial report and render interpretations on it which will be used as the basis of a sound economic decision making.

As previously defined, balance sheet reflects the financial position and condition of the business. The financial position refers to the assets of the business which will be financed by the liability and owner's equity. On the other hand, financial condition refers to the situation wherein assets, liability and owner's equity are used to maximize income. Also, assets, liability and owner's equity may encounter growth or decline in value.

There are many available financing tools to be used in analysing and interpreting financial statements. It depends on the purpose. Most of these tools are able to evaluate and interpret asset growth of the business, profitability, liquidity and solvency. In general, it will provide a bird's eye view of the overall health of the business.

Depicted in figure 14 below is a matrix of financial interpretation with formula and explanation.

Accounts	Formula	Interpretation
Profitability ratios	Measure the ability of the company to generate income from the use of its assets and invested capital as well as control its cost	

Operating income ratio	<u>Operating Income</u> Net Sales	It measures the percentage of profit earned from each peso of (Horngren et.al. 2013).
Return on asset (ROA)	<u>Net Income</u> Ave. Assets	Measures the peso value of income generated by employing the company's assets.
Return on equity (ROE)	<u>Net Income</u> Ave. Equity	Measures the return (net income) generated by the owner's capital invested in the business
Financial Health Ratios	Refers to the company's capacity to pay their short and long term obligations as they become due.	
Debt ratio	<u>Total Debt</u> Total Assets	Indicates the percentage of the company's assets that are financed by debt. A high debt to asset ratio implies a high level of debt.
Equity ratio	<u>Total Equity</u> Total Assets	Indicates the percentage of the company's assets that are financed by capital. A high equity to asset ratio implies a high level of capital.
Debt to equity ratio	<u>Total Debt</u> Equity	Indicates the company's reliance to debt or liability as a source of financing relative to equity. A high ratio suggests a high level of debt that may result in high interest expense.
Liquidity	Measure the company's ability to pay debts that are coming due (short term debt).	
Solvency	Refers to the company's capacity to pay their long term liabilities.	
Current ratio	<u>Current Assets</u> Current Liabilities	It seeks to measure whether there are sufficient current assets to pay for current liabilities. Creditors normally prefer a current ratio of 2.
Quick ratio	<u>Quick Assets</u> Current Liabilities	It does not consider all the current assets, only those that are easier to liquidate such as cash and accounts receivable that are referred to as quick assets.

Figure 14 - Matrix of financial interpretation with formula and explanation.

ACTIVITY TIME: Now, let us complete the accounting cycle by recording financial transactions and applying the concept of bookkeeping which will generate financial statements. Upon completing this activity you will be able to know the financial position, profitability and the condition of the business thru financial statement analysis and interpretation.

Activity 1 : Identifying and recording a business transaction using the General Journal

Below is an example of business transactions of a service type business. You are task to record the said transactions in the general journal by means of journal entry applying the rules of debit and credit.

Depicted in figure 11 is the standard chart of accounts of **Alpha Laundry System**.

CHART OF ACCOUNTS			
Alpha Laundry System			
Account Number	ASSET (100-190)	Account Number	REVENUE (400 - 490)
100	Cash	400	Laundry Income
110	Accounts Receivable		
120	Prepaid Insurance		
130	Office Supplies		
140	Laundry Supplies		
150	Laundry Equipment		
160	Accumulated Dep'n-Laundry Eqt		
Account Number	LIABILITIES (200 - 290)	Account Number	EXPENSES (500 - 590)
200	Accounts Payable	500	Utilities Expense
		510	Salaries and Wages Expense
Account Number	CAPITAL (300 - 390)	520	Insurance Expense
300	Mr. A Capital	530	Transportation Expense
310	Mr. A Drawing	540	Depreciation Expense

Figure 11 – Chart of Accounts

Let us begin!

Mr. Denver Ambrose is a retired public school teacher. He started his laundry business in June 2018. He used all of his savings to start a “coin-operated laundry” business. He named it Alpha Laundry Systems (ALS). The following are business transactions for the month of June 2018, the first month of business operation:

1. June 1, 2018 - Mr. A invested P 200,000 cash in his newly opened Alpha Laundry System business.

Your Journal Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
1	June 1				
2					
3		<i>To record the initial Capital investment of Mr. A.</i>			

2. June 2, 2018 - Mr. A hired his former classmate Doree Dy to be the laundry operator of ALS for a fixed monthly salary of P10,000. The operator will be paid every quincena.
3. On June 5, 2018 – Alpha Laundry Systems purchased laundry equipment for cash, P150,000.

Your Journal Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
4	June 5				
5					
6		<i>To record the acquisition of Laundry equipment</i>			

4. On June 6, 2018 – Alpha Laundry Systems paid cash in advance for the 1 year insurance coverage of laundry equipment for the whole year amounting to P6,000. Monthly insurance expense will be recognized for each month end report.

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
7	June 6				
8					
9		To record the prepaid Insurance for the Laundry equipment			

5. On June 7, 2018 – Alpha Laundry Systems bought supplies for laundry amounting to P10,000. The supplies bought are laundry consumables such detergent powder, soap bar and fabric softener. Monthly inventory will be conducted to determine unused supplies and will be recognized for each month end report.

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
10	June 7				
11					
12		To record the acquisition of laundry consumables			

6. On June 15, 2018 – Alpha Laundry Systems paid P4,750 cash for salary of laundry operator.

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
13	June 15				
14					
15		To record the payment of Laundry operator's salary			

7. On June 16, 2018 – Alpha Laundry Systems received P25,000 cash for laundry services rendered to MZ. Hotel.

Your Journal Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
16	June 16				
17					
18		To record the payment received from MZ Hotel.			

8. On June 17, 2018 – Alpha Laundry Systems rendered service to Argon Hotel amounting to P45,000. Argon promised to pay on June 20 of the same year.

Your Journal Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
19	June 17				
20					
21		To record the service rendered to Argon Hotel			

9. On June 18, 2018, Alpha Laundry Systems purchase office supplies from Ku Enterprises amounting to P2,000 on account. ALS will pay it on June 25 of the same year.

Your Journal Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
22	June 18				
23					
24		To record the acquisition of Office Supplies on account from Ku Enterprises			

10. On June 20, 2018, Alpha Laundry Systems collected payment of Argon Hotel.

Your Journal Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
25	June 20				
26					
27		To record the full payment from Argon Hotel			

11. On June 25, 2018, Alpha Laundry Systems paid in full the amount owed to Ku Enterprises.

Your Journal Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
28	June 25				
29					
30		To record the full payment of account to Ku Enterprises			

12. On June 27, 2018, Alpha Laundry Systems paid electric bill for the month amounting to P1,000 in cash. The payment is charged to Utility expense account.

Your Journal Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
31	June 27				
32					
33		To record the payment Electricity for the month			

13. On June 30, 2018, Alpha Laundry Systems paid a month's transportation expense amounting to P 1,300.

Your Journal Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
34	June 30				
35					
36		To record the payment of transportation for the month.			

14. On June 30, 2018, Alpha Laundry Systems paid P5,000 cash for salary of laundry operator.

Your Journal Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
37	June 30				
38					
39		To record the payment Laundry operator's salary.			

15. On June 30, 2018, Alpha Laundry Systems paid P7,500 cash for the month's rent of laundry space.

Your Journal Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
40	June 30				
41					
42		To record the payment of rent for Laundry space.			

Completing the monthly General Journal record will give the owner of the business a financial record of all business transactions that transpired during the month. It will reflect the inflows and outflows of cash, provisions of services which generate income.

The debit and credit columns should always be equal. Otherwise, the record will affect overall accuracy of the entire financial record. The error should be properly corrected before the next step in the recording process takes place.

Activity 2 : Posting journal entries to the General Ledger using T - accounts.

In this activity, you are task to post journal entries in the general ledger. The most convenient and fastest way of posting journal entries to the ledger is by way of using "T" Account. A T- Account is divided into two sides. The left- hand side is called the **debit side** and the right-hand side which is the **credit side**. The left -hand or debit side shows the **value received** while the right-hand side shows the **value parted with**. This is called T account because it resemble capital letter "T." an account title is written above the T- account.

After performing the T-accounts, balances for each account under *Assets, Liabilities, Capital, Revenue/Income and Expenses*, can now be determined.

Depicted in figure 12 below is a T-account and its description:

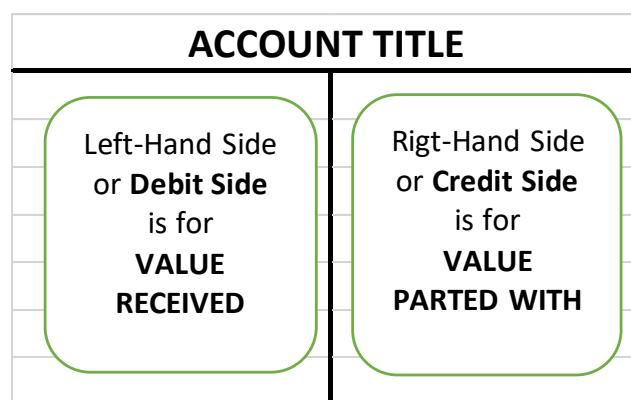


Figure 12 : T - account

To strengthen your focus on the posting of journal entries to the general ledger, it is suggested to create T – account and label them with account title and group them according to Assets, Liabilities, Owner's Equity, Revenue and Expense. Given below are T – accounts for all ledger accounts group according to the five major accounts.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		OWNER'S EQUITY	
Cash		Accounts Receivable			
Prepaid Insurance	Office Supplies		Accounts Payable		
Laundry Supplies	Laundry Equipment	Mr A, Capital			
REVENUE		EXPENSES			
Laundry Income		Utilities Expense	Salaries & Wages Expense		
		Insurance Expense	Transportation Expense		
		Rent Expense			

Activity 3 : Transferring T - account balances to prepare Trial Balance (un-adjusted TB).

In this activity, you are task to create/prepare a trial balance for ALS. The period covered is June 2018.

You are going to pick up ledger account balances starting from cash, accounts receivable up to the last account in expense. Then, plot them in the trial balance report (un-adjusted trial balance). Compute for the total debit and credit balances. The debit amount should be equal to the credit.

Activity 4 : Record adjusting journal entries in the General Journal.

In this activity, you are task to identify accounts that needs to be adjusted.

1. **Depreciation of Equipment.** The laundry equipment, which was purchased by ALS on June 5, 2018 at P150,000 has an estimated useful life of 5 years with a salvage value of P10,000. Compute for the monthly depreciation to be charge as depreciation expense and will be deducted against the cost to get the net book value of the laundry equipment.

a. Compute for the monthly depreciation using straight line method.

Your Adjusting Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	P A R T I C U L A R S			POST. REF.	DEBIT		CREDIT	
43	June	30						
44								
45			To recognize the depreciation expense for the month of June.					

2. **Prepayments.** The insurance paid for Laundry equipment is P6,000. An expired portion of the insurance in the amount of P 500 is determined by dividing the prepayments over 12 months (P6,000 / 12 months). The expired portion will be charged to expense. This will reduce the value of prepaid insurance balance.

- Compute for the expired portion of the insurance.

To compute for the expired portion of the insurance:

Formula:

Insurance Cost

Term of coverage = Expired insurance per month
 (No. of Months)

Prepaid insurance	P 6,000
Less: Expired portion (June)	500
Un-expired portion	P 5,500

Note: The expired portion is charge to expense (insurance expense). The unexpired portion will be reported as the new prepaid insurance account balance for the next month.

Your Adjusting Entry:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.	GENERAL JOURNAL	
				DEBIT	CREDIT
46	June 30				
47					
48		To recognize the expired portion of the prepaid insurance.			

3. **Deferred expenses for supplies inventory.** At the end of the month, unused supplies were recorded to be P3,000.

Note: The used supplies is charge to expense (supplies expense). The unused portion will be reported as the new supplies inventory balance for the next month.

	DATE		PARTICULARS	POST. REF.	DEBIT	CREDIT
49	June	30				
50						
51			To recognize the used portion of the Laundry supplies consumables			

Formula to compute for the used supplies:

Supplies at cost	P 10,000
Less: Unused supplies	<u>3,000</u>
Used supplies	P 7,000

Activity 5 : Post adjusting journal entries in the General Ledger.

In this activity, you are task to post the adjusting entries written in the general journal to the general ledger and update the debit, credit and outstanding balances. After doing so, you may proceed to the next activity.

Activity 6 : Prepare Adjusted Trial Balance.

In this activity, you are task to update the balance of all ledger accounts and transfer the balance to form a new adjusted trial balance. Still, the total debit and credit balances must be equal, if not you need to go back and review all entries and their corresponding amount to avoid errors and accuracy issues.

Activity 7 : Prepare Income Statement.

In this activity, you are task to segregate nominal accounts from permanent accounts. Only nominal accounts will be reflected in the income statement. Determine the debit and credit balances and deduct all expenses from revenue accounts in order to arrive at net income/loss.

The net income or loss can be determined upon finalization of income statements. Net income indicates that the business is profitable.

Activity 8 : Prepare Balance Sheet.

In this activity, you are tasked to segregate permanent accounts from nominal accounts. Only permanent accounts will be reflected in the balance sheet. Determine the debit and credit balances and compute for the total assets, total liabilities and total owner's equity. The net income generated from the income statement must be added to the capital to generate total owner's equity. If the business incur net loss, it will be deducted.

How much is the assets of the business? The assets of the business can be computed by adding up all assets accounts and deduct contra asset account. Assets are used to generate income for the business.

As prescribed in the accounting equation, total assets must be equal to total liabilities and owner's equity. Depicted in figure 13 below is the basic accounting equation.

ASSETS = LIABILITIES + OWNER'S EQUITY

Figure 13 - Basic Accounting Equation

What is cash receipt?

Cash Receipts include all of a firm's inflows of cash in a given financial period. The most common components of cash receipts are cash sales, collections of accounts receivable, and other cash receipts.

A sales report is a record of all sales transactions. There are two type of sales transactions. A cash sales and a credit sales.

The amount received in cash sales transactions will be recorded in the cash receipt record book bearing the account **cash**. This will increase cash inflow. While the credit sales transactions cannot be recorded in the cash receipt record book because there were no inflows of cash. Instead, it will be recorded in the **account receivable account**. This means, that the business has a collectible account from a customer who bough the merchandise on his/her account.

What Is Cash Flow Projection?

A cash flow report records all cash inflow or out flow of the business.

Normally, it will report three business activities, namely, the operating, investing and financing activities.

The operating activities involves the main operations of the business which the buying supplies (**cash outflow**) and selling (**cash inflow**) of its products.

The investing activities involves the acquisition of long term or fixed assets of the business (**cash outflow**) and selling the old one's **cash inflow**).

The financing activities involves the acquisition of capital of the business thru borrowings or investors (**cash inflow**) and payments of investors and creditors (**cash outflow**).

The cash flow projection is an important task of an accountant to determine the cash requirement for the next period of business operations. The business will be guided as to how much cash should be needed in order to pay operating expenses

and how much cash should the business spend for fixed assets in order to increase sales, cash collection or a market share.

Activity 9 : Interpret financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, cash flow projection and summary of sales and cash receipts.

Accounts		Formula	Answer
Profitability ratios	Measure the ability of the company to generate income from the use of its assets and invested capital as well as control its cost		
Operating income ratio	$\frac{\text{Operating Income}}{\text{Net Sales}}$	$\frac{40,616.67}{P70,000}$	58%
Return on asset (ROA)	$\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Ave. Assets}}$	$\frac{40,616.67}{242,950}$	16.63%
Return on equity (ROE)	$\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Ave. Equity}}$	$\frac{40,616.67}{200,000}$	20.31%
Financial Health Ratios	Refers to the company's capacity to pay their short and long term obligations as they become due.		
Debt ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}}$	$\frac{0}{242,950}$	0.%
Equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Equity}}{\text{Total Assets}}$	$\frac{200,000}{242,950}$	82.32%
Debt to equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Equity}}$	$\frac{0}{200,000}$	0.%
Liquidity	Measure the company's ability to pay debts that are coming due (short term debt).		
Current ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	$\frac{92,950}{0}$	
Quick ratio	$\frac{\text{Quick Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	$\frac{82,450}{0}$	



What Is It

Discussion of activities:

Activity 1

In this activity, the bookkeeper was tasked to journalize all business transactions such as the buying and servicing or selling activities of the business. Transactions such as hiring new employees, signing contracts, surveying for new potential markets and making canvass for a merchandise to be purchased do not form part of the journalizing process. In making journal entries, i.e, using account title the bookkeeper should use the standard chart of issued by the company.

The bookkeeper will then compute for the total debit and credit column balances. The total general journal balance representing the debit and credit columns must be equal. Please refer to the **General Journal**.

Activity 2

In this activity, the bookkeeper was tasked to post journal entries in the general ledger. It is suggested that the posting process be done using T-account for faster and convenient way. Running balances of its account must be computed. The running balance must be placed according to the account's normal balance following the rules of debit and credit.

The T-accounts of the activity was already available. The bookkeeper will only fill in the T-account of the specific account. Please refer to the **T-account** with running balances.

Activity 3

In this activity, the bookkeeper was tasked to transfer balances of each account in the T-account. The bookkeeper will then compute for the total debit and credit column balances. The bookkeeper must see to it that the debit and credit columns must be equal.

The un-adjusted trial balance can now be reported as partial financial report for the period prior to any end of month adjustments. Please refer to the **Worksheet**.

Activity 4

In this activity, the bookkeeper was tasked to identify accounts that needs to be adjusted. The bookkeeper will also use account titles available in the chart of accounts.

The adjustments are journalized in general journal on a separate page.

Activity 5

In this activity, the bookkeeper was tasked to post all adjustments in the general ledger or thru the use of T-account. such adjustments and will be reflected in the adjustment columns in the worksheet. The bookkeeper will then compute for the total debit and credit column balances. Please refer to the **Worksheet**.

Activity 6

In this activity, the bookkeeper was tasked to prepare **Adjusted trial** balance by updating all account balances horizontally, adding or subtracting accounts affected by the adjustments made.

The bookkeeper will then compute for the total debit and credit column balances. The bookkeeper must see to it that the debit and credit columns must be equal.

Activity 7

In this activity, the bookkeeper was tasked to prepare an **Income Statement**. Nominal accounts are extracted from the adjusted trial balance to form income statement.

Below is the income statement of Alpha Laundry Systems:

**Alpha Laundry System
Income Statement
For the month of June 2018**

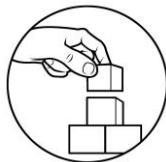
Laundry Income	P 70,000.00
Less: Operating expenses:	
Rent expense	P 7,500.00
Depreciation expense	2,333.33
Insurance expense	500.00
Salaries and wages	9,750.00
Utilities expense	1,000.00
Transportation expense	<u>1,300.00</u>
	<u>29,383.33</u>
Net Income	P 40,616.67
	=====

Activity 8

In this activity, the bookkeeper was tasked to prepare **Balance Sheet**. Permanent accounts are extracted from the adjusted trial balance to form a balance sheet.

Below is the balance sheet of Alpha Laundry Systems:

Alpha Laundry System Balance Sheet As of June 30 2018		
ASSETS		
Cash	P 82,450.00	
Accounts receivable	0.00	
Prepaid insurance	5,500.00	
Office supplies	2,000.00	
Laundry supplies	3,000.00	
Laundry equipment	P 150,000.00	
Less: Accumulated Dep'n	2,333.33	
Total Assets	P 147,666.67	
	P 240,616.67	=====
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	P 0.00	
OWNER'S EQUITY		
Mr. A Capital	P 200,000.00	
Add: Net Income	40,616.67	
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	P 240,616.67	=====



What's More

Activity 9

In this activity, the bookkeeper will be tasked to interpret financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, cash flow projection and summary of sales and cash receipts).

Normally it is not part of a bookkeeper's job to analyse and interpret financial statement. It is the accountant's job.

Below are some enrichments questions that need your computations and interpretations of balance sheet and income statement accounts of Alpha Laundry System for the month of June 2018.

1. Operating income ratio : $\frac{\text{Operating Income}}{\text{Net Sales}} = \text{_____ \%}$

Interpretation: _____.

2. Return on asset (ROA) : $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Ave. Assets}} = \text{_____ \%}$

Interpretation: _____.

3. Return on equity (ROE) : $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Ave. Equity}} = \text{_____ \%}$

Interpretation: _____.

4. Equity ratio : $\frac{\text{Total Equity}}{\text{Total Assets}} = \text{_____ \%}$

Interpretation: _____.



What I Have Learned

Answer the following fill in blank questions:

- _____ is an employee of the company in charge to maintain **bookkeeping** records of the business.
- _____ Is considered the book of **original entry**.
- _____ Is considered the book of **final entry**.
- _____ Is a financial statement that reports the **financial position** of the business.
- _____ Is a financial statement that reports **net income or net loss** of the business.
- _____ Is an **entry** necessary to update ledger accounts from un-adjusted trial balance to adjusted trial balance.
- _____ Is a report summarizing the **ledger accounts with updated balances in debit and credit columns**.

8. _____ Is a statement that reports the **cash inflow and cash outflow** of the business.
9. _____ Is a type of sales report that presents **cash collection** only.
10. _____ Is a record that report **cash inflow** of the business.



What I Can Do

GIN Janitorial and General Services, Inc., a company engaged in providing janitorial services to different business establishments in the city. The following financial data reveals the income and expenses records during the last quarter of 2018:

Revenue / Service Income:

Service rendered – on account (Deluxe Hotel)	P95,000
Service rendered – Cash (Maxandria Hotel)	45,000
Service rendered – on account (Pearlmont Inn)	25,000
Service rendered – Cash (Mallberry Suites)	105,000
Service rendered – Cash (VIP Hotel Inn)	65,000
Service rendered – on account (Sogo Hotel)	55,000
Service rendered – on account (Dynasty Court Hotel)	75,000
Service rendered – on account (Grand City Hotel)	60,000
<hr/>	
TOTAL	P525,000

Salaries and Wages of employees:

Janitor's Salary – Total	P 155,000
Management staff salary-Total	45,000
General Manager's salary – total	90,000
<hr/>	
TOTAL	P 290,000

Operating and administrative expenses:

Utilities expenses	P 15,000
Rent expense	15,000
Repairs and Maintenance	7,500
Transportation and communications	4,500
Depreciation expense	10,000
<hr/>	
TOTAL	P 52,000

The owner of the business wants to know the operations of the business. You are tasked to compute for the following:

1. How much is the total service income collected in cash
2. How much is the total service income still collectible
3. How much is the total expenses
4. How much is the net income of GIN Janitorial and General Services, Inc.,



Assessment

1. Measure the ability of the company to generate income from the use of its assets and invested capital as well as control its cost.
 - a. Solvency ratio
 - b. Liquidity ratio
 - c. Profitability ratio
 - d. Acid-test ratio
2. The following are financial records of ABC C
 - Revenues – 20,000
 - Rent expense – 3,000
 - Salaries expense – 4,000
 - Utilities expense – 2,000How much is the total expenses?
 - a. P9,000
 - b. P10,000
 - c. P 18,000
 - d. P1,000
3. How much is the net income?
 - a. P9,000
 - b. P10,000
 - c. P 18,000
 - d. P1,000
4. All of the following is an income statement accounts, except.
 - a. Rent expense
 - b. Service fees
 - c. Accounts receivable
 - d. Insurance expense
5. All of the following is a balance sheet accounts, except.
 - a. Cash
 - b. Equipment
 - c. Depreciation expense
 - d. Accumulated depreciation
6. One of the accounts title below is used in making an adjusting entry.
 - a. Liability
 - b. Prepayments
 - c. Asset
 - d. Capital
7. A financial statement that reports the **Asset, Liability and Owner's equity** of the business.
 - a. Income statement
 - b. Balance sheet
 - c. General journal
 - d. General ledger

8. A financial statement that reports the **Sales or Income received, Expenses** and the **Net income** of the business.

- a. Income statement
- b. Balance sheet
- c. General journal
- d. General ledger

9. Is a book used to record **journal entries** called the book of original entry.

- a. Income statement
- b. Balance sheet
- c. General journal
- d. General ledger

10. Is a book used to record **account balances** called the book of final entry.

- a. Income statement
- b. Balance sheet
- c. General journal
- d. General ledger

Mr. Izatsuki Hamida, the bookkeeper of Honda Massage and Spa Services reported the following data for the month of January to March 2018:

Water expenses	-----	P 4,000
Soap expense	-----	7,500
Massage oil expenses	-----	15,000
Light & power expenses	-----	12,000
Rent of the Massage parlor	-----	24,000
Salary of staff (4 massage worker)	-----	72,000
Income received from massage service	-----	120,000
Telephone expenses	-----	7,500

How much is the net profit or net loss?



Additional Activities

ACTIVITY 1

Generate an overall report of your business transactions.

1. Journal Entries
2. T- accounts
3. Trial Balance
4. Income Statement
5. Balance Sheet

ACTIVITY 2

PART I - Preparing personal income statement:

Things needed:

- Pen
- $\frac{1}{4}$ piece of paper (a note book sheet is ok)
- Calculator

Instructions:

- Write your monthly allowance (computed by daily allowance \times number of days in a month). Compute the total.
- Write the amount you spend on food, transportation, phone load, etc. (make it monthly to match their allowance). Compute the total.
- Deduct the total amount you spend from the total amount of your allowance.
- Associate allowance with revenue and spending with expense with the net amount as net income.

PART II - Preparing personal balance sheet:

Things needed:

- Pen
- $\frac{1}{4}$ piece of paper (a note book sheet is ok)
- Calculator

Instructions:

- Write your current savings and everything that they own (clothes, pen, pencil, etc.) Compute the total.
- Write the amount that you owed from your friends, family members, parents (tuition).
- Deduct the amount you owed from the amount they own.
- Associate the amounts owned with assets and amount owed with liabilities with the net amount as equity.

ACTIVITY 3

GROUP ACTIVITY: Compute your personal income:

Materials needed:

1. Ballpen
2. Meta cards - 3 colors (Green, Light Blue and Yellow)
Or if not available, use any color
3. Calculator (cell phone is ok)
4. $\frac{1}{2}$ White cartolina
5. Glue or scotch tape

Directions:

1. List down your income in Green metacard and compute the total
2. List down your expenses in yellow metacard and compute the total
3. Subtract the total amount computed in green metacard against the total amount computed in the yellow metacard.
4. Write the amount in the light metacard after the label “Net Profit” if the result of subtraction is positive. If the result is negative write “Net Loss”
5. Present it to the teacher when your name is called.

Quarter Challenge 2

1. Which of the following is the process or activities by which a company adds value to an article, including production, marketing, and the provision of after-sales service?
 - A. 4Ms of production
 - B. Supply Chain
 - C. Value Chain
 - D. Business Model
2. Benjie is engage in buying and selling shoes in his neighborhood. He gets his stocks from a local shoes dealer. Suppose each pair costs 1, 200.00 and Benjie add 50% mark-up. How much is the mark-up price?
 - A. 500.00
 - B. 600.00
 - C. 700.00
 - D. 800.00
3. Assuming no returns outwards or carriage inwards, the cost of goods sold will be equal to:
 - A. Sales less gross profit
 - B. Opening stock plus purchases plus closing stock
 - C. Closing stock less purchases plus opening stock
 - D. Purchases plus closing stock less opening stock
4. Which section of a business plan is generally first but written last?
 - A. Business description and vision
 - B. Appendices
 - C. Executive summary
 - D. Description of market
5. Is the process of evaluating risks, performance, financial health, and future prospects of a business by subjecting financial statement data to computational and analytical techniques with the objective of making economic decisionsHorizontal analysis.
 - A. Horizontal analysis
 - B. Vertical analysis
 - C. Ratio analysis
 - D. Financial statement analysis
6. Statement I- Manpower in production operation refers to the workers involved in the production of goods.
Statement II- Machine refers to the raw materials needed in the production of a product.
 - A. Statement I is true.
 - B. Statement II is true.
 - C. Both statements are true.
 - D. Both statements are false
7. Costs incurred through payment of utilities such as electricity and water –
 - A. Revenue
 - B. Mark-up
 - C. Free
 - D. Operating Expenses
8. Gross profit less expenses is known as:
 - A. Total drawings
 - B. Cost of goods sold
 - C. Net turnover
 - D. Net profit
9. What is typical timeframe that a business plan addresses?
 - A. One year
 - B. the anticipated life of the business
 - C. At least three to five years
 - D. At least five years

10. Is a technique for evaluating a series of financial statement data over a period of time with the purpose of determining the increase or decrease that has taken place. Also called trend analysis.

A. Horizontal analysis C. Ratio analysis
B. Vertical analysis D. Financial statement analysis

11. Which of the following is a replica of a product as it will be manufactured, which may include such details as color, graphics, packaging and instructions?

A. Prototype C. Supplies
B. Materials D. Outputs

12. Which of the following is a system of organizations, people, activities, information, and resources involved in moving a product or service from supplier to customer.

A. Business Model C. Supply chain
B. Suppliers D. Value Chain

13. The selling price of an item or merchandise is computed by adding cost per unit and _____?

A. Revenue C. Discount
B. Mark Up D. Number of Items

14. It is a tool that allows managers to make educated estimates on revenue and costs of the business in order to cope up with uncertainties of the future –

A. Estimating C. Forecasting
B. Guessing D. Benchmarking

15. Net turnover can be calculated as:

A. Sales plus returns inwards
B. Gross profit plus cost of goods sold
C. Sales less returns outwards
D. Purchases plus opening stock less returns outwards

16. Which of the following would not appear in the profit and loss account?

A. Drawings C. Cash expenses.
B. Carriage outwards. D. Rent received

17. What is the biggest mistake you can make when preparing a business plan?

A. Not telling a compelling story
B. Forgetting the executive summary
C. Failing to include at least one appendix
D. Misrepresenting facts
E. Failing to have a clear vision of the business

18. This section will discuss information about your business, your goals and the customers you plan to serve.

A. Executive summary
B. Company description
C. Marketing plan
D. Financial projection

19. Is a technique that expresses each financial statement item as a percentage of a base amount. Also called common-size analysis.

A. Horizontal analysis C. Ratio analysis
B. Vertical analysis D. Financial statement analysis

20. Which of the following best describes recruitment?

- A. tools to produce goods or to generate services
- B. process by which a business seeks to hire the right person for a vacancy
- C. marketing copy that explains what a product is and why it's worth purchasing
- D. rationale of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value in economic, social, cultural or other contexts

21. Which of the following is a set of procedures and instructions?

- A. Value chain
- B. Supply chain
- C. Manpower
- D. Methods

22. Claire is a fish vendor selling at the local public market. He gets his fish from a supplier at 100.00 pesos per kilo and sells it at 160.00 45 per kilo to his customers. How much mark-up did Claire add to his selling price?

- A. 40.00
- B. 50.00
- C. 60.00
- D. 70.00

23. Refers to the amount added to the cost of a product to determine the selling price –

- A. Revenue
- B. Cost
- C. Mark Up
- D. Mark Down

24. The correct double-entry to transfer commission received for the year to the profit and loss account is:

The correct double-entry to transfer commission received for the year to the profit and loss account is:

	Debit	Credit
A	Trading	Commission received
B	Commission received	Profit and loss
C	Profit and loss	Commission received
D	Commission received	Trading

25. What is an entrepreneur?

- A. Someone who invests time and money to start a business.
- B. Someone who makes a lot of money.
- C. Someone who takes a risk to make a profit.
- D. Both A & C.

26. This section of your business plan will show that you know the ins and outs of the industry and the specific market you are planning to enter.

- A. Executive summary
- B. Marketing plan
- C. Competitive analysis
- D. Market analysis

27. Your rival in the industry is called?

- A. Competitor
- B. Suppliers
- C. Lending firms
- D. Board of directors

28. Expresses the relationship among selected items of financial statement data.

The relationship is expressed in terms of a percentage, a rate, or a simple proportion.

- A. Horizontal analysis
- B. Vertical analysis
- C. Ratio analysis
- D. Financial statement

analysis

29. Statement I- A product description is the marketing copy that explains what a product is and why it's worth purchasing.

Statement II- Educational qualifications and experience is one of the criteria in considering manpower.

- a. Statement I is false.
- b. Statement II is false.
- C. Both statements are true.
- D. Both statements are false.

30. Statement I- Value chain is the process or activities by which a company adds value to an article, including production, marketing, and the provision of after-sales service.

Statement II- A supply chain is a system of organizations, people, activities, information, and resources involved in moving a product or service from supplier to customer.

- A. Both statements are true.
- B. Both statements are false.
- C. Statement I is false.
- D. none of the above.

31. Merchandise or goods purchased are referred to as –

- A. Costs
- B. Purchases
- C. Expenses
- D. Loss

32. Refers to goods and merchandise at the end of operation of business or accounting period.

- A. Merchandise Inventory, end
- B. Freight-in
- C. Expenses
- D. Merchandise Inventory, beg.

33. Gross profit is the

- A. Amount of money you get for profit lab.
- B. Amount of money collected from selling products
- C. Amount of money your product costs to produce
- D. Has nothing to do with money.

34. Net profit is the:

- A. Amount of money you get for profit lab.
- B. Amount of money collected from selling products.
- C. Amount of money your product costs to produce.
- D. Has nothing to do with money.

35. The diagram showing your workers in the organization with their job responsibilities is called?

- A. Organizational perspective
- B. Organizational layout
- C. Organizational chart
- D. Organizational diagram

36. Promotional activity is found in which section of your business plan?

- A. Management section
- B. Financial section
- C. Marketing section
- D. Company description section

46. One of the account title below is used in making an adjusting entry.

a. Liability	c. Asset
b. Prepayments	d. Capital

47. A financial statement that reports the **Asset, Liability and Owner's equity** of the business.

a. Income statement	c. General journal
b. Balance sheet	d. General ledger

48. A financial statement that reports the **Sales or Income received, Expenses** and the **Net income** of the business.

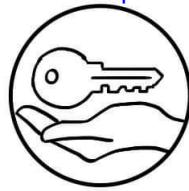
a. Income statement	c. General journal
b. Balance sheet	d. General ledger

49. Is a book used to record **journal entries** called the book of original entry.

a. Income statement	c. General journal
b. Balance sheet	d. General ledger

50. Is a book used to record **account balances** called the book of final entry.

a. Income statement	c. General journal
b. Balance sheet	d. General ledger



Answer Key

MODULE 1

What I know	Assessment
-------------	------------

1. TRUE	1. A
2. TRUE	2. A
3. TRUE	3. B
4. TRUE	4. D
5. FALSE	5. B
6. FALSE	6. D
7. TRUE	7. B
8. FALSE	8. D
9. TRUE	9. D
10. TRUE	10. A
11. TRUE	11. D
12. TRUE	12. B
13. TRUE	13. C
14. TRUE	14. A
15. FALSE	15. C

MODULE 2

What I Know	What's More
-------------	-------------

1. T	11. T	1. Substitute
2. T	12. T	2. Service
3. F	13. T	3. Opportunities
4. F	14. F	4. Employee
5. T	15. F	5. Economy
6. T		6. Products
7. F		7. Ventures
8. F		8. Rivalry
9. F		9. Gut
10. T		10. Entrepreneur

What's New

1. Suppliers
2. Business
3. Market
4. Creditors
5. Customer
6. Substitute
7. Service
8. Competition
9. Climate
10. Entrants

Assessment

1.	A	11.	C
2.	A	12.	D
3.	B	13.	B
4.	C	14.	B
5.	A	15.	B
6.	C		
7.	D		
8.	A		
9.	D		
10.	D		

MODULE 3

What I know:

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. F
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. T
10. F
11. T
12. F
13. F
14. T
15. F

What's new:

Activity 1:

1. Unique Selling Proposition
2. Value Proposition
3. Unique Selling Proposition
4. Value Proposition
5. Unique Selling Proposition

Activity 2:

1. Geographic
2. Demographic
3. Psychological
4. Behavioral
5. Demographic

Assessment:

1. A	10. B
2. B	11. D
3. B	12. A
4. A	13. B
5. C	14. B
6. D	15. A
7. B	
8. C	
9. A	
10. B	

What I Have Learned

1. Unique Selling Proposition
2. Value Proposition
3. Target market
4. Geographic
5. Demographic
6. Psychological
7. Behavioral
8. Service
9. Output

MODULE 4

What I Know:

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. C

7-15 Refer to the discussion

Assessment

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. D

8-15 Refer to the discussion

What I Have Learned

1. Survey
2. Interview
3. Data gathering
4. Survey
5. Data collection
6. Survey
7. Personal Interview
8. Focus Group Discussion
9. Interview
10. Focus Group Discussion
11. Interview
12. Telephone interview

Guidelines or considerations in the use of the following data gathering techniques in market research

13. Survey

- Keep it simple as possible
- Make sure it is clearly appealing and easy to read
- Cluster or block related questions
- Move from complex questions to more specific questions
- Make sure questions are concise and easily understood
- Avoid questions that are difficult to answer
- Make sure any response scales used are consistent with categories that are mutually exclusive

What I Have Learned (Module 4: Continuation.....)

14. Focus Group Discussion

- The length of the session is between 90 and 120 minutes.
- Usually, conduct focus groups discussion with 8 to 10 participants per group.
- Assign an expert moderator / facilitator who can manage group dynamics..
- Use a semi-structure or open-format discussion
- Strive for consistency in the group's composition

15. Interview

- Interviews normally last from 15 to 40 minutes, but they can last longer, depending on the participants' interest in the topic.



MODULE 5

What I know

- 1 Marketing Mix
- 2 Price
- 3 Product
- 4 Goods
- 5 Product
- 6 Packaging
- 7 7 P's Model
- 8 People
- 9 Promotion
- 10 Services
- 11 People
- 12 Place
- 13 Positioning
- 14 Brand Name
- 15 Branding

What's New- Find the P's

P	R	O	D	U	C	T	P	O	R	E
Q	U	P	L	A	C	E	E	P	I	E
P	O	S	I	T	I	O	N	I	N	G
R	O	P	E	P	R	I	C	E	O	P
G	O	P	R	O	M	O	T	I	O	N
P	A	L	P	E	O	P	L	E	A	N
A	P	A	C	K	A	G	I	N	G	Z
F	R	D	J	I	S	B	N	M	K	A

Assessment

1. B. Marketing Mix
2. A. Price
3. C. Product
4. C. Goods
5. C. Product
6. D. Packaging
7. B. 7 P's Model
8. D. People
9. D. Promotion
10. C. Services
11. C. People
12. A. Place
13. B. Positioning
14. A. Brand Name
15. C. Branding

MODULE 6

What I Know	Assessment
1. True	11. True
2. False	12. True
3. True	13. True
4. True	14. True
5. True	15. True
6. True	6. A
7. True	7. B
8. False	8. C
9. True	9. D
10. True	10. A
	1. D
	2. A
	3. B
	4. C
	5. A
	11. C
	12. D
	13. B
	14. C
	15. C

MODULE 7

Lesson 1

What I Know

1. C	6. C	11. D
2. A	7. C	12. B
3. D	8. C	13. A
4. B	9. B	14. D
5. D	10. C	15. B

What's More

Table 1

Merchandise: Broomstick

A. 25 B. 12.50 C. 37.50 D. 30 E. 1,125

Table 2

Merchandise: Broomstick

C. 37.50 F. 900 G. 33,750 H. 10,950 I. 410,625

Table 3

January:	33,750	Feb.	35,437.50	Mar.	37,209.38	Apr.	39,069.89
May	41,023.34	Jun.	45,125.67	Jul.	45,125.67	Aug.	45,125.67
Sep.	45,125.67	Oct.	45,125.67	Nov.	45,125.67	Dec.	45,125.67

1. Forecasting
2. External
3. Internal
4. Cost
5. Mark-up
6. Projected Revenue

Lesson 2

What's More

Table 4

Merchandise: Umbrella

A. 90 F. 360 K. 32,400

Table 5

Merchandise: Umbrella

No. of Items Sold Daily	= 12	F.	192	J.	3,200
-------------------------	------	----	-----	----	-------

Table 6

January:	35,600	Feb.	35,600	Mar.	35,600	Apr.	35,600
May	35,600	Jun.	35,600	Jul.	35,600	Aug.	35,600
Sep.	35,600	Oct.	35,600	Nov.	35,600	Nov.	35,600

What I have Learned

1. Cost of Goods Sold
2. Merchandising
3. Number of items sold every month
4. Cost per unit
5. Freight-in

Assessment

1. A	6. A	11. D
2. C	7. B	12. A
3. B	8. C	13. C
4. D	9. B	14. B
5. C	10. C	15. A

MODULE 8

What I Know	Assesment
1. F	1. F
2. T	2. T
3. F	3. F
4. F	4. F
5. T	5. T
6. F	6. F
7. F	7. F
8. T	8. T
9. F	9. F
10. F	10. F
11. F	11. F
12. T	12. T
13. F	13. F
14. T	14. T
15. F	15. F

What's New

Activity 1

Solution:

Given of 10 boxes of perfumes contain a dozen of bottles

120 bottles bought by Rodrigo

Cost of each box = P12,000.00

Selling Price of each perfume =P1,500.00

To solve the problem, we compute first the cost of $10 \times 12 = 120$ bottles

Since each box costs P12,000.00 & Rodrigo bought 10 boxes, we get

Cost = P12,000.00(10) = P120,000.00

Rodrigo can expect that the net sales he will get upon selling 10 boxes consisting of 120 bottles

Net Sales = 1,500 (120) = P180, 000.00

Thus, has

Profit = Net Sales – Costs
= 180,000.00 - 120,000.00
= P60,000.00

MODULE 9

Post Test	Pre Test
1. B	1. FALSE
2. A	2. FALSE
3. C	3. TRUE
4. C	4. TRUE
5. D	5. FALSE
6. C	6. FALSE
7. D	7. TRUE
8. C	8. TRUE
9. B	9. TRUE
10. C	10. TRUE
11. B	11. TRUE
12. B	12. FALSE
13. C	13. FALSE
14. B	14. TRUE
15. B	15. TRUE

MODULE 10

ACTIVITY 1 - Journalizing

Transaction 1:

GENERAL JOURNAL PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
1	June 1	Cash		200,000	
2		Mr. A Capital			200,000
3		<i>To record the initial Capital investment of Mr. A.</i>			

Transaction 2:

Your Journal Entry:

- No entry will be made because this transaction does not involve monetary consideration.

Transaction 3:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
4	June 5	Laundry equipment		150,000	
5		Cash			150,000
6		To record the acquisition of Laundry equipment			

Transaction 4:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
7	June 6	Prepaid Insurance		6,000	
8		Cash			6,000
9		To record the prepayment of Insurance for the Laundry equipment			

Transaction 5:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
10	June 7	Laundry supplies		10,000	
11		Cash			10,000
12		To record the acquisition of laundry consumables			

Transaction 6:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
13	June 15	Salaries and wages		4,750	
14		Cash			4,750
15		To record the payment of Laundry operator's salary			

Transaction 7:

GENERAL JOURNAL

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
16	June 16	Cash		25,000	
17		Laundry Income			25,000
18		To record the payment received from MZ Hotel.			

Transaction 8:

GENERAL JOURNAL

1

PAGE

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
19	June 17	Accounts Receivable		45,000	
20		Laundry Income			45,000
21		To record the service rendered to Argon Hotel			

1

Transaction 9:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
22	June 18	Office supplies		2,000	
23		Accounts payable			2,000
24		To record the acquisition of Office Supplies on account from Ku Enterprises			

Transaction 10:

GENERAL JOURNAL

1

PAGE

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
25	June 20	Cash		45,000	
26		Accounts receivable			45,000
27		To record the full payment from Argon Hotel			

Transaction 11:
GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE

1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
28	June 25	Accounts payable		2,000	
29		Cash			2,000
30		To record the full payment of account to Ku Enterprises			

Transaction 12:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
31	June 27	Utilities expense		1,000	
32		Cash			1,000
33		To record the payment Electricity for the month			

Transaction 13:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
34	June 30	Transportation expense		1,300	
35		Cash			1,300
36		To record the payment of transportation for the month.			

Transaction 14:

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
37	June 30	Salaries and wages		5,000	
38		Cash			5,000
39		To record the payment Laundry operator's salary.			

GENERAL JOURNAL

PAGE 1

	DATE	PARTICULARS	POST. REF.		
				DEBIT	CREDIT
40	June 30	Rent expense		7,500	
41		Cash			7,500
42		To record the payment of rent for Laundry space.			

Activity 2 : Posting journal entries to the General Ledger using T - accounts.

ASSETS

Cash		Accounts receivable		Prepaid Insurance	
200,000	150,000	45,000	45,000	6,000	
25,000	6,000				
45,000	10,000				
	4,750	45,000	45,000	6,000	-
	2,000	-		6,000	
	1,000				
	1,300				
	5,000				
	7,500				
270,000	187,550				
82,450					

Office Supplies	Laundry Supplies	Laundry Equipment
2,000	10,000	150,000
2,000	10,000	150,000

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	
	2,000
2,000	
	2,000
2,000	2,000
	-

OWNER'S EQUITY

Mr A, Capital	
	200,000
	200,000

REVENUE

Laundry Income	
	25,000
	45,000
	70,000

EXPENSE

Utilities Expense
1,000
1,000

Rent Expense
7,500
7,500

Transportation Expense
1,300
1,300

ALPHA LAUNDRY SYSTEMS					
General Journal					
For the Month of June 2018					
	Date	Particulars	Ref.	Debit	Credit
1	June 1	Cash		200,000	
2		Mr. A Capital			200,000
3		To record the initial investment of Mr. A			
4					
5					
6	June 2	No Journal Entry required			
7					
8	June 5	Laundry Equipment		150,000	
9		Cash			150,000
10		To record the acquisition of Laundry equipment			
11					
12	June 6	Prepaid Insurance		6,000	
13		Cash			6,000
14		To record the prepaid Insurance for the Laundry equipment			
15					
16	June 7	Laundry Supplies		10,000	
17		Cash			10,000
18		To record the acquisition of laundry consumables			
19					
20	June 15	Salaries and wages		4,750	
21		Cash			4,750
22		To record the payment of Laundry operator's salary			
23					
24	June 16	Cash		25,000	
25		Laundry Income			25,000
26		To record the payment received from MZ Hotel.			
27					
28	June 17	Accounts receivable		45,000	
29		Laundry Income			45,000
30		To record the service rendered to Argon Hotel			
31					

31				
32	June 18	Office Supplies	2,000	
33		Accounts payable		2,000
34		To record the acquisition of Office Supplies on account from Ku Enterprises		
35				
36	June 20	Cash	45,000	
37		Accounts receivable		45,000
38		To record the full payment from Argon Hotel		
39				
40	June 25	Accounts payable	2,000	
41		Cash		2,000
42		To record the full payment of account to Ku Enterprises		
43				
44	June 27	Utilities Expense	1,000	
45		Cash		1,000
46		To record the payment Electricity for the month		
47				
48	June 30	Transportation expense	1,300	
49		Cash		1,300
50		To record the payment of transportation for the month.		
51				
52		Salaries and wages	5,000	
53		Cash		5,000
54		To record the payment Laundry operator's salary		
55				
56		Rent expense	7,500	
57		Cash		7,500
58		To record the payment of rent for Laundry space.		
59				
60				
61		TOTAL	504,550	504,550
62				

ADJUSTING JOURNAL; ENTRIES:

ALPHA LAUNDRY SYSTEMS General Journal For the Month of June 2018					
	Date	PARTICULARS	Ref.	Debit	Credit
<i>Adjusting entries</i>					
	June 30	Depreciation expense		2,333.33	
		Accumulated depreciation			2,333.33
		To recognize depreciation expense for the month of June.			
		<i>Computation:</i>			
		P150,000 - 10,000 5 years			= P 2,333.33
	June 30	Insurance expense		500.00	
		Prepaid insurance			500.00
		P 6,000 12 months			= P 500.00
	June 30	Laundry Supplies expense		7,000.00	
		Laundry Supplies			7,000.00
		Laundry Supplies-beginning		10,000.00	
		Less: Laundry Supplies - ending		3,000.00	
		Used Laundry supplies		7,000.00	
		TOTAL		9,833.33	9,833.33

CHART OF ACCOUNTS

CHART OF ACCOUNTS			
Alpha Laundry System			
Account Number	ASSET (100-190)	Account Number	REVENUE (400 - 490)
100	Cash	400	Laundry Income
110	Accounts Receivable		
120	Prepaid Insurance		
130	Office Supplies		
140	Laundry Supplies		
150	Laundry Equipment		
160	Accumulated Dep'n-Laundry Eqt		
Account Number	LIABILITIES (200 - 290)	Account Number	EXPENSES (500 - 590)
200	Accounts Payable	500	Utilities Expense
		510	Salaries and Wages Expense
Account Number	CAPITAL (300 - 390)	520	Insurance Expense
300	Mr. A Capital	530	Transportation Expense
310	Mr. A Drawing	540	Depreciation Expense

Alpha Laundry Systems

WORKSHEET

For the Month of June 2018

	UN-ADJUSTED TB		ADJUSTMENT		ADJUSTED TB		INCOME STATEMENT		BALANCE SHEET	
	DR	CR	DR	CR	DR	CR	DR	CR	DR	CR
Cash	82,450.00				82,450.00				82,450.00	
Account Receivable	-									
Prepaid Insurance	6,000.00			500.00	5,500.00				5,500.00	
Office Supplies	2,000.00				2,000.00				2,000.00	
Laundry Supplies	10,000.00			7,000.00	3,000.00				3,000.00	
Laundry Equipment	150,000.00				150,000.00				150,000.00	
Accounts Payable		-								
Mr. A Capital		200,000.00				200,000.00				200,000.00
Laundry Income		70,000.00				70,000.00		70,000.00		
Utilities expense	1,000.00				1,000.00		1,000.00			
Rent expense	7,500.00				7,500.00		7,500.00			
Salaries and wages	9,750.00				9,750.00		9,750.00			
Transportation expense	1,300.00				1,300.00		1,300.00			
Total	270,000.00	270,000.00								
Adjustments :										
Insurance expense			500.00		500.00		500.00			
Depreciation expense	-		2,333.33		2,333.33		2,333.33			
Accu. Dep'n				2,333.33		2,333.33				2,333.33
Laundry Supplies expense			7,000.00		7,000.00		7,000.00			
Net Income							40,616.67			40,616.67
			9,833.33	9,833.33	272,333.33	272,333.33	70,000.00	70,000.00	242,950.00	242,950.00

Alpha Laundry System
Income Statement
For the month of June 2018

Laundry Income	P 70,000.00
Less: Operating expenses:	
Rent expense	P 7,500.00
Depreciation expense	2,333.33
Insurance expense	500.00
Salaries and wages	9,750.00
Utilities expense	1,000.00
Transportation expense	<u>1,300.00</u>
	<u>29,383.33</u>
Net Income	P 40,616.67
	=====

Alpha Laundry System
Balance Sheet
As of June 30 2018

ASSETS

Cash	P 82,450.00
Accounts receivable	0.00
Prepaid insurance	5,500.00
Office supplies	2,000.00
Laundry supplies	3,000.00
Laundry equipment	P150,000.00
Less: Accumulated Dep'n	<u>2,333.33</u>
	<u>147,666.67</u>
Total Assets	P 240,616.67
	=====

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	P 0.00
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OWNER'S EQUITY

Mr. A Capital	P 200,000.00
Add: Net Income	<u>40,616.67</u>
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	P 240,616.67
	=====

ANSWERS TO WHAT I HAVE LEARNED:

1. BOOKKEEPER
2. GENERAL JOURNAL
3. GENERAL JOURNAL
4. BALANCE SHEET.
5. INCOME STATEMENT.
6. ADJUSTING ENTRY.
7. TRIAL BALANCE.
8. CASH FLOW STATEMENT
9. CASH SALES
10. CASH RECEIPTS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM - GIN Janitorial and General Services, Inc.

1. Total service income collected in cash **P 215,000**
2. The total service income still collectible **P310,000**
3. The total expenses **P342,000**
4. The net profit of ABC Company. **P183,000**

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM - Honda Massage and Spa Services

Income received from massage service--	P 120,000
Water expenses	(4,000)
Soap expense	(7,500)
Massage oil expenses	(15,000)
Light & power expenses	(12,000)
Rent of the Massage parlor	(24,000)
Salary of staff (4 massage worker)--	(72,000)
Telephone expenses	(7,500)

Net Loss	(P 22,000)
	=====

ASSESSMENT

ITEM NUMBER	ANSWER
1.	C
2.	A
3.	D
4.	C
5.	C
6.	B
7.	B
8.	A
9.	C
10.	D

Quarter Challenge 1

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. D
12. C
13. B
14. B
15. A
16. A
17. D
18. A
19. A
20. A
21. C
22. B
23. C
24. C
25. C
26. D
27. B
28. A
29. D
30. B
31. C
32. A
33. B
34. D
35. B
36. A
37. C
38. B
39. D
40. A
41. C
42. B
43. A
44. D
45. B
46. D
47. A
48. A
49. C
50. A

Quarter Challenge 2

- 1.C
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. C
10. A
11. A
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. B
16. A
17. E
18. B
19. B
20. B
21. D
22. C
23. C
24. B
25. D
26. D
27. A
28. C
29. C
30. A
31. B
32. A
33. A
34. B
35. C
36. C
37. C
38. D
39. B
40. D

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